



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 930 353 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

21.07.1999 Bulletin 1999/29

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: C10L 5/46, C10L 5/48

(21) Application number: 98204416.6

(22) Date of filing: 22.12.1998

(84) Designated Contracting States:

AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 30.12.1997 IT MI972890

(71) Applicant:

Pirelli Ambiente S.p.A.
20123 Milano (IT)

(72) Inventors:

- Delpiano, Gian Carlo
21013 Gallarate (Varese) (IT)
- Giuliani, Gianpaolo
27100 Pavia (IT)
- Zucchelli, Luca
20026 Novate Milanese (Milano) (IT)

(74) Representative:

Marchi, Massimo et al
c/o Marchi & Partners s.r.l.,
Via Pirelli, 19
20124 Milano (IT)

(54) Solid combustible composition

(57) A solid combustible composition having an apparent density lower than 0.6 g/cm³ and comprising a first portion consisting of an urban solid waste, a second portion consisting of elastomeric material and a third portion consisting of non-elastomeric polymeric material.

EP 0 930 353 A1

Description

[0001] This invention relates to a solid combustible composition comprising a first portion consisting of an urban solid waste, a second portion consisting of elastomeric material and a third portion consisting of a non-elastomeric polymeric material.

[0002] Up to now many methods have been proposed to destroy and/or recover, at least partially, urban solid wastes, out of use tyres and plastic packaging materials.

[0003] However, the problem is very complex owing to the fact that the nature and composition of the wastes varies from place to place and from day to day, and owing to the presence of a perishable organic portion.

[0004] Some of the methods proposed up today imply the removal of the perishable organic phase from the solid products which are then dried, crumbled and agglomerated. Generally this agglomeration is performed via compression into granules or bricks.

[0005] According to the Applicant's perception, a drawback of these methods is that the calorific power of the obtained solid combustible material varies from batch to batch. Another drawback is that some kinds of boilers and burners, such as the instantaneous combustion ones, can not be fed with a combustible agglomerated into granules or bricks. Still another drawback is that the granule and brick preparation comprises some steps, such as the compression step, involving a certain energetic expenditure and, therefore, a cost increase which renders uneconomical the above known methods.

[0006] Now a combustible composition has been found which can be produced avoiding the agglomerate formation.

[0007] According to a first aspect, this invention relates to a solid combustible composition comprising a first portion consisting of an urban solid waste, a second portion consisting of an elastomeric material and a third portion consisting of a non-elastomeric polymeric material, characterised in that it has an apparent density lower than 0.6 g/cm^3 .

[0008] According to a second aspect, the first portion consisting of urban solid wastes is suitably crumbled and dried separately until it has a moisture contents $\leq 10\%$. Preferably, also the two other portions are suitably crumbled. The amount of each of the three portions is not critical and varies according to the calorific power pre-selected for the composition of this invention.

[0009] Typically, a solid combustible composition of the present invention comprises a first portion consisting of an urban solid waste, a second portion consisting of an elastomeric material and a third portion consisting of a non-elastomeric polymeric material and is characterised in that:

- the urban solid waste has a moisture contents $\leq 10\%$,
- each of the three portions is crumbled separately in a controlled way,
- the three crumbled portions are mixed together so as to obtain a mixture having a selected calorific power.

[0010] Typical examples of elastomeric materials useful to prepare the composition of this invention are the out of use tyres.

[0011] Typical examples of non-elastomeric polymeric materials useful to prepare the composition of this invention are the packages and the wrappings made of thermoplastic and/or thermosetting materials. Typical examples of thermoplastic materials used in the packing field are PE, LDPE, HDPE, PP, PET, polystyrene, ethylene/ α -olefines C_4 - C_{12} copolymers, vinyl-polymers and copolymers and the like.

[0012] There are no particular limitations to the percentage ratios of these portions; these ratios being mainly predetermined depending on the calorific power pre-selected for the combustible composition of this invention. Typically, the composition of this invention shall comprise 40 to 80% by weight of an urban solid waste, 10 to 50% by weight of an elastomeric material and 10 to 50% by weight of a non-elastomeric polymeric material. Preferably it shall comprise 60 to 80% by weight of an urban solid waste, 10 to 30% by weight of an elastomeric material and 10 to 30% by weight of a non-elastomeric polymeric material.

[0013] Typically the average size of urban solid wastes in the combustible composition of this invention is $\leq 60 \text{ mm}$ and, preferably $\leq 25 \text{ mm}$. The average size of the elastomeric material is $\leq 10 \text{ mm}$, preferably $\leq 5 \text{ mm}$ and, still more preferably $\leq 1 \text{ mm}$. The average size of the non-elastomeric polymeric material is $\leq 40 \text{ mm}$ and, preferably $\leq 15 \text{ mm}$.

[0014] Preferably the apparent density of the combustible composition of this invention is $\leq 0.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$. Still more preferably it is of from 0.3 and 0.1 g/cm^3 .

[0015] The calorific power of the combustible composition of this invention will be chosen by a person skilled in the art depending on the thermal requirements of the plant used, by suitably selecting the amount by weight of each portion according to its own calorific power.

[0016] Generally, it will be of 4,000 to 6,000 Kcal/kg. Still more preferably it will be of 4,500 to 5,500 Kcal/kg.

[0017] The inventors perceived that the solid combustible composition of this invention is particularly advantageous when the average size of the elastomeric material is of about 1 mm because it can thus be used to feed also instantaneous combustion plants. That means, those plants where the combustible is burned almost completely in a very short

time, typically in less than 10 seconds, preferably in less than 3 seconds.

[0018] The method of this invention implies the trituration of urban solid wastes after separation of the perishable organic portion, as well as the iron and aluminium materials.

[0019] It further implies the trituration of the plastic materials, preferably together with the said urban solid waste.

5 [0020] Urban solid wastes and triturated plastic materials are conveyed to a hot-air drier and then to a mill where they undergo a further crushing.

[0021] The tyres, in their turn, are crushed and deprived of the iron material. In case of huge tyres, before crushing it is preferable to remove the bead

[0022] A second aspect of this invention consists, therefore, of a process where:

10

a) an urban solid waste is treated to remove

- a₁) the perishable organic portion via screening,
- a₂) the iron materials by means of a magnetic separator,
- 15 a₃) aluminum by means of an eddy-current magnet,

b) the thus obtained urban solid portion is triturated,

c) a waste material consisting of a non-elastomeric polymeric material is triturated,

d) the above portions of triturated urban solid wastes and non-elastomeric polymeric material are dried until their 20 moisture content is equal to or lower than 10%,

e) the above portions are ground into bits,

f) an elastomeric material is ground into bits and deprived of any iron material associated thereto,

25 g) the above bits of urban solid wastes, non-elastomeric polymeric material and elastomeric material are mixed together in a weight ratio which is predetermined in view of the desired calorific power.

25

[0023] According to a further aspect, this invention relates to a process for preparing a solid combustible composition characterised in that non-agglomerated bits of urban solid wastes, non-elastomeric polymeric material and elastomeric material are mechanically mixed together in a weight ratio so as to give a solid combustible composition having a calorific power of from 4,000 to 6,000 Kcal/Kg; preferably, of from 4,500 to 5,500 Kcal/Kg.

30

[0024] The invention shall be now explained in a greater detail by means of the figures and the examples which follow:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of the process for the production of the solid combustible composition of the invention.

35

Fig. 2 is the operation diagram of the furnace wherein the combustion tests on the solid combustible composition of the invention have been carried out.

[0025] The furnace of Fig. 2 comprised a feeding inlet 1, a fluid-bed process air distribution chamber 2, a fluid-bed process zone 3, a cooling zone 4, a cyclone 6 provided with an inlet 5, an inlet 7 to a recycle duct 8, an outlet 9 of the recycle duct, an outlet for the discharge of the ashes and a refractory shell 11.

40

[0026] The following examples are intended to illustrate this invention without, however, limiting it in any way.

EXAMPLE 1

A) Urban solid wastes treatment

45

[0027] Urban solid wastes (USW) are discharged into hoppers provided with mechanical rubberised blades and conveyed on a conveyor belt which carries them at first to a tearing machine and then to a screen. The perishable organic portion, forming about 50% of the USW discharged into the hopper, and the iron materials passed through the screen, fall on a conveyor belt, onto which a magnetic separator is placed to separate the iron materials, while the perishable organic material is conveyed to a suitable collecting station.

[0028] The USW portion remained on the screen passes to another conveyor belt, above which there are installed a magnetic separator of iron materials and an eddy current separator of aluminium, consisting for example of a conveyor belt on which the current to be treated is fed and provided with a head pulley provided with a rare earth permanent magnet system. This system induces eddy currents able to temporarily magnetize the non-magnetic conductor materials 55 which can therefore feel the effects of a magnetic field. The aluminium fragments are projected lengthwise against a suitable baffle and fall into a hopper which discharge them on a belt conveyor system carrying them to a suitable station.

[0029] USW deprived of the perishable organic phase as well as of the iron and aluminium material undergoes a manual grading which has the aim of removing, from the substantially dry and combustible portion, both the residual organic

rejects and the unwanted portions optionally still present in USW. After that grading, USW is conveyed to a knife trituration device consisting of two low speed counter-rotating shafts provided with thick blades preferably equipped with spout-shaped appendixes drawn from steel disks integral to the shafts which allow and facilitate the material seizing operation.

5 [0030] In this trituration step, the non-elastomeric polymeric material (consisting mainly of PET and PE) coming from the pre-treatment described in the following paragraph B can be added to USW.

[0031] The triturated material is fed to a drier hopper having a screening section in its terminal portion. The drier consists preferably of a cylinder rotating around a nearly horizontal axis into which air is blown, in equicurrent, heated by means of a suitable burner. The walls of the ¹⁰ drier initial portion are made of a not perforated plate to facilitate the drying, while the walls of the final portion are perforated to act as a screen and separate the material having a size lower than a determined value such as, for example, 30 mm.

[0032] The material passing through the screen holes (smaller size) may still contain, together with paper and plastic materials, unwanted residual organic substances and inert substances. To separate the paper and the plastic materials from the residual organic substances and the inert substances, an air classifier sucking only the lightest substances ¹⁵ consisting just, to a considerable degree, of paper and plastic materials, is placed on the belt which conveys the said small sized material to a suitable station.

[0033] The material which does not pass through the screen holes (greater size) is conveyed to a hammer mill where it rejoins the material recovered by means of the air classifier.

[0034] The hammer mill consists of a strong chamber provided with a horizontal axis shaft on which steel hammers ²⁰ are fixed while, inside the chamber, a fixed counterhammering is housed.

[0035] A grate provided with openings of predetermined dimensions, allows the discharge from the mill only of the ground material having a size lower than the dimensions of the openings of the said grate. The material being discharged is conveyed to a conveyor belt which carries it to a vibrating screen having the aim of guaranteeing a homogeneous size of the material being discharged. The thinnest portion outgoing from the vibrating screen passes to the ²⁵ following mixing step described in the following paragraph D of this example, while the coarser portion is recycled by sending it again to the mill.

B) Non-elastomeric polymeric material treatment

30 [0036] The non-elastomeric polymeric material can be added to USW in the knife trituration device or be submitted, separately, to the same treatment which USW undergoes from the trituration step to the end of the treatment described in paragraph A.

C) Elastomeric material treatment (out of use tyres)

35 [0037] The huge tyres are firstly deprived of the bead steel cables and then treated as the car tyres.

[0038] The treatment comprises the reduction into pieces by manual shearing. Then they are conveyed to a pre-crusher to be reduced into pieces of 5-6 cm and to a granulator to be reduced into pieces lower than about 2 cm.

[0039] The thus obtained granules are deprived of iron and used as described in the following paragraph D.

D) Mixing

40 [0040] The materials treated as described in the previous paragraphs A (with plastic materials) and C, or A (without plastic materials), B and C, are mixed according to predetermined ratios to obtain a solid combustible having a moisture contents $\leq 10\%$ and a pre-selected calorific power.

EXAMPLE 2

50 [0041] For the combustion tests, a fluid bed furnace was used, of the recycling type, capable of burning solid combustibles (powder coal), solid wastes, pasty wastes (industrial and urban muds) and various liquids (refinery sludges, used oils and exhausted solvents).

[0042] The furnace is schematically shown in Fig. 2.

[0043] The solid combustible composition of the invention was fed to the furnace by means of a pneumo-mechanical system. The slag discharge carried out periodically in a discontinuous manner, was made by means of an extraction ⁵⁵ Archimedean screw.

[0044] The fluid bed consisted of flue gases and solid particles of the solid combustible composition of the invention mixed with a sand substratum and the produced ashes. At the top of the furnace of Fig. 2 the separation of solids-flue gases took place by means of a horizontal cyclone. The separated solids were recycled on the furnace bottom, while

the flue gases passed to the convection zone.

[0045] The primary combustion air was sucked by a first fan together with the hot recycle flue gases and sent to the combustion chamber, while the secondary air was sent above the dense bed by means of a second fan.

[0046] The combustion plant was maintained at a low depression by modulating the suction of a third flue gases extracting fan which sent the flue gases to the purification zone.

[0047] The heat recovery, performed by means of a forced-circulation of water into the convection zone, designed for a flue gas outlet temperature of 250°C, and by means of natural convection in the diaphragmed walls of the combustion chamber, allowed the production of saturated steam at a pressure of 10 bars.

[0048] The operating conditions of the steam system had been adjusted by the steam drum level acting on the feeding water capacity and by the system pressure control acting on the adjusting device of the produced steam.

[0049] The fluid bed furnace has the following parameters:

15	Thermal capacity	1,8 MW _t
	Flue gases capacity	2000 Nm ³ /h
	Combustion temperature	850 °C
20	Flue gases speed in the bed	4.0 m/s
	Flue gas outlet temperature	250 °C
	Water cooling fluid with production of saturated steam at	10 bars

25 [0050] The flue gases coming from the thermal recovery area were introduced into a water cooling column (quench reactor). The column, being of the evaporating type, was carried out in equicurrent, as flue gases and water were introduced in the apparatus bottom and flowed towards the top.

[0051] The water introduction was performed by means of a nebulization nozzle and the temperature of the flow outgoing from the quench reactor was automatically controlled by changing the water amount charged in the column.

30 [0052] The cooled flue gases were treated according to known techniques.

[0053] The plant operation was controlled and adjusted in continuous as follows:

- the combustion temperature was adjusted by changing the primary air capacity and the hot flue gases recycle capacity;

35 - the residual oxygen content in the flue gases outgoing from the furnace was adjusted by adjusting the secondary air capacity;

- the fluid bed was maintained at a slight depression by modulating the suction of the flue gases extracting fan;

- the operating conditions of the steam system were adjusted by the steam drum level acting on the feeding water capacity and by the system pressure control acting on the adjusting device of the produced steam.

40 [0054] Two combustion tests were carried out: the first with an air excess of 55% and the second with an air excess of 45%.

[0055] During the interval between two combustion tests of solid combustible composition of the invention, the plant was maintained in temperature by means of a conventional fuel (Diesel oil).

45 [0056] During the period when the tests were carried out, 13 tons of solid combustible composition of the invention were burned (191.6 kg/h in the first test and 227.8 kg/h in the second test) having the following composition and features:

a) 70% by weight of urban solid wastes treated as described in example 1A)

50

55	Moisture	17.41	% by weight
	Ashes	11.08	"
	Carbon	34.12	"
	Hydrogen	6.21	"

(continued)

Nitrogen	0.80	"
Sulphur	0.06	"
Chlorine	0.45	"
Lower Heat Power	3568	kcal/kg

b) 15% by weight of non-elastomeric polymeric material treated as described in example 1B)

10

Moisture	8.5	% by weight
Ashes	5.9	"
Carbon	57.3	"
Hydrogen	8.1	"
Nitrogen	0.3	"
Sulphur	0.2	"
Chlorine	2.6	"
Lower Heat Power	6629	kcal/kg

25

c) 15% by weight of elastomeric material from out of use tyres treated as described in example 1C)

30

	rubber(~90%)	textile (~10%)	
Moisture	2.5	5.8	% by weight
Ashes	4.4	17.1	"
Carbon	85.1	55.3	% on dry
Hydrogen	7.3	6.3	"
Nitrogen	0.4	0.3	"
Sulphur	2.3	1.1	"
Lower Heat Power	8792		kcal/kg

[0057] The temperature of the plant was brought to 600°C and the bed was fluidized according to known techniques.

[0058] Then the solid combustible composition of this invention was charged and the operating conditions were pre-determined so as to maintain the temperature at the outlet from the furnace at about 850°C, that was equivalent to an average temperature of the bed of 810°C.

[0059] It has been found that it was advisable to prevent that the flue gases coming from the boiler could enter into contact with the feeding system in order to avoid that the counter pressure set up in the line and the moisture present in the flue gases pack the combustible composition of the invention in the mechanical conveying means and, particularly, in the conveying air filter.

[0060] With this arrangement, the combustion was maintained stable and constant and no significant inconvenience took place during all the prefixed time (37.5 hours).

[0061] The second test was carried out in the same conditions except that the temperature at the outlet from the furnace was of 900°C, the average temperature of the bed was of 860°C and the test duration was of 22 hours.

55

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE

[0062] By employing the same burning plant two comparison tests were carried out with powdered coal of the Vene-

zuelan type having the following properties:

5	Moisture	10.86	% by weight
10	Ashes	5.04	"
	Carbon	66.66	"
	Hydrogen	4.60	"
	Nitrogen	1.54	"
	Sulphur	0.51	"
15	Lower Heat Power	6142	kcal/kg

[0063] In the first test (49.5 hours) the air excess was of 40%, in the second test (46.5 hours) it was of 45%.

[0064] 32 tons of coal were burnt in all.

[0065] The operating conditions were as those employed for the combustible composition of the invention, except that, having found that the combustion remained confined in the bed zone where temperatures were well above 900°C, the temperature at the furnace outlet was reduced (about 780°C) operating in such a way to maintain the bed temperature at about 925°C.

[0066] The second test with coal was carried out as the previous one, except that the temperature at the furnace outlet was of about 800°C and the bed temperature was of about 890°C and a lower amount of coal (about 10-15% less) was fed.

[0067] The comparison of the analytical data collected in the tests described in example 2 and the comparative example have shown that:

- SO₂ content in the flue gases flowing from the combustion chamber is of about 700 mg/Nmc for coal and about 300 mg/Nmc for the combustible composition of the invention, with a favourable reduction higher than 50%;
- nitrogen oxides content, expressed as NO₂, is of about 250 mg/Nmc for coal and about 150 mg/Nmc for the combustible composition of the invention;
- coal gives a higher amount of not burnt substances;
- hydrochloric acid content in the crude flue gases is of about 5 mg/Nmc in the tests with coal and about 150 mg/Nmc in the tests with the combustible composition of the invention. On the other hand, the last value is lower than that expected in view of the nature of the materials used to produce the combustible composition of the invention;
- the heavy metals concentration values in the flue gases flowing to the chimney were as expected in view of the nature of the materials except a substantial reduction in the chromium level for the combustible composition of the invention and a concomitant increase in the zinc level - mainly due to the presence of the tyre material - which, however, can be brought to more favourable values by taking the necessary measures when preparing the solid combustible composition of the invention.

[0068] The efficiency of the thermal recovery obtained with the two combustibles during the experimental tests resulted to be substantially comparable. It was in fact of 78-79% for coal and 76-77% for the combustible composition of the invention.

Claims

1. A solid combustible composition comprising a first portion consisting of an urban solid waste, a second portion consisting of an elastomeric material and a third portion consisting of a non-elastomeric polymeric material, characterised in that it has an apparent density lower than 0.6 g/cm³.
2. A solid combustible composition comprising a first portion consisting of an urban solid waste, a second portion consisting of an elastomeric material and a third portion consisting of a non-elastomeric polymeric material, characterised in that
 - urban solid wastes have a moisture content of ≤ 10%;
 - each of the three portions is crumbled separately in a controlled way.

- the three crumbled portions were mixed together in order to obtain a mixture having a pre-selected calorific power.
- 3. A solid combustible composition according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the content of urban solid wastes is of from 40 to 80% by weight.
- 5 4. A solid combustible composition according to claim 3, characterised in that the content of urban solid wastes is of from 60 to 80% by weight.
- 10 5. A solid combustible composition according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that the content of elastomeric material is of from 10 to 50% by weight.
- 6. A solid combustible composition according to claim 5, characterised in that the content of elastomeric material is of from 10 to 30% by weight.
- 15 7. A solid combustible composition according to any of claims 1 to 6, characterised in that the content of non-elastomeric polymeric material is of from 10 to 50% by weight.
- 8. A solid combustible composition according to claim 7, characterised in that the content of non-elastomeric polymeric material is of from 10 to 30% by weight.
- 20 9. A solid combustible composition according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that the average size of urban solid wastes is \leq 60 mm.
- 25 10. A solid combustible composition according to claim 9, characterised in that the average size of urban solid wastes is \leq 25 mm.
- 11. A solid combustible composition according to any of claims 1, 2, 5 and 6, characterised in that the average size of the elastomeric material is \leq 10 mm.
- 30 12. A solid combustible composition according to claim 11, characterised in that the average size of urban solid wastes is \leq 5 mm.
- 13. A solid combustible composition according to claim 12, characterised in that the average size of urban solid wastes is \leq 1 mm.
- 35 14. A solid combustible composition according to any of claims 1, 2, 7 and 8, characterised in that the average size of the non-elastomeric polymeric material is \leq 40 mm.
- 40 15. A solid combustible composition according to claim 14, characterised in that the average size of the non-elastomeric polymeric material is \leq 15 mm.
- 16. A solid combustible composition according to any of claims 1 to 15, characterised in that it has an apparent density \leq 0.4 g/cm³.
- 45 17. A solid combustible composition according to claim 16, characterised in that it has an apparent density of from 0.3 to 0.1 g/cm³.
- 18. A solid combustible composition according to any of claims 1 to 17, characterised in that it has a calorific power of from 4,000 to 6,000 kcal/kg.
- 50 19. A solid combustible composition according to claim 18, characterised in that it has a calorific power of from 4,500 to 5,500 kcal/kg.
- 55 20. A process for preparing a solid combustible composition characterised in that it comprises the following steps:
 - a) an urban solid waste is treated to remove

- a₁) the perishable organic portion via screening,
- a₂) the iron materials by means of a magnetic separator,
- a₃) the aluminium by means of an eddy-current magnet,

5 b) urban solid wastes portion obtained in this way is triturated,

- c) a waste material consisting of a non-elastomeric polymeric material is triturated,
- d) the above portions of triturated urban solid wastes and non-elastomeric polymeric material are dried until their moisture contents is equal to or lower than 10%,
- e) the above portions are ground into bits,

10 f) an elastomeric material is ground into bits and deprived of any iron material associated thereto,

- g) the above bits of urban solid waste, non-elastomeric polymeric material and elastomeric material are mixed together in a weight ratio which is predetermined in view of the desired calorific power.

15 21. A process according to claim 20, characterised in that in step (e) the portion of urban solid wastes is ground up to an average size of ≤ 60 mm.

22. A process according to claim 21, characterised in that in step (e) the portion of urban solid wastes is ground up to an average size of ≤ 25 mm.

20 23. A process according to claim 20, characterised in that in step (e) the portion of non-elastomeric polymeric material is ground up to an average size of ≤ 40 mm.

24. A process according to claim 23, characterised in that in step (e) the portion of non-elastomeric polymeric material is ground up to an average size of ≤ 15 mm.

25 25. A process according to claim 20, characterised in that in step (f) the portion of elastomeric material is ground up to an average size of ≤ 10 mm.

26 26. A process according to claim 25, characterised in that in step (f) the portion of elastomeric material is ground up to an average size of ≤ 5 mm.

27. A process according to claim 26, characterised in that in step (f) the portion of elastomeric material is ground up to an average size of ≤ 1 mm.

30 28. A process according to claim 20, characterised in that in step (g) the bits of urban solid wastes, non-elastomeric polymeric material and elastomeric material are mixed together in a weight ratio so as to give a solid combustible composition having a calorific power of from 4,000 to 6,000 Kcal/Kg.

29. A process according to claim 28, characterised in that said calorific power is of from 4,500 to 5,500 Kcal/Kg.

35 30. A process for preparing a solid combustible composition characterised in that non-agglomerated bits of urban solid wastes, non-elastomeric polymeric material and elastomeric material are mechanically mixed together in a weight ratio so as to give a solid combustible composition having a calorific power of from 4,000 to 6,000 Kcal/Kg.

40 31. A process according to claim 30, characterised in that said calorific power is of from 4,500 to 5,500 Kcal/Kg.

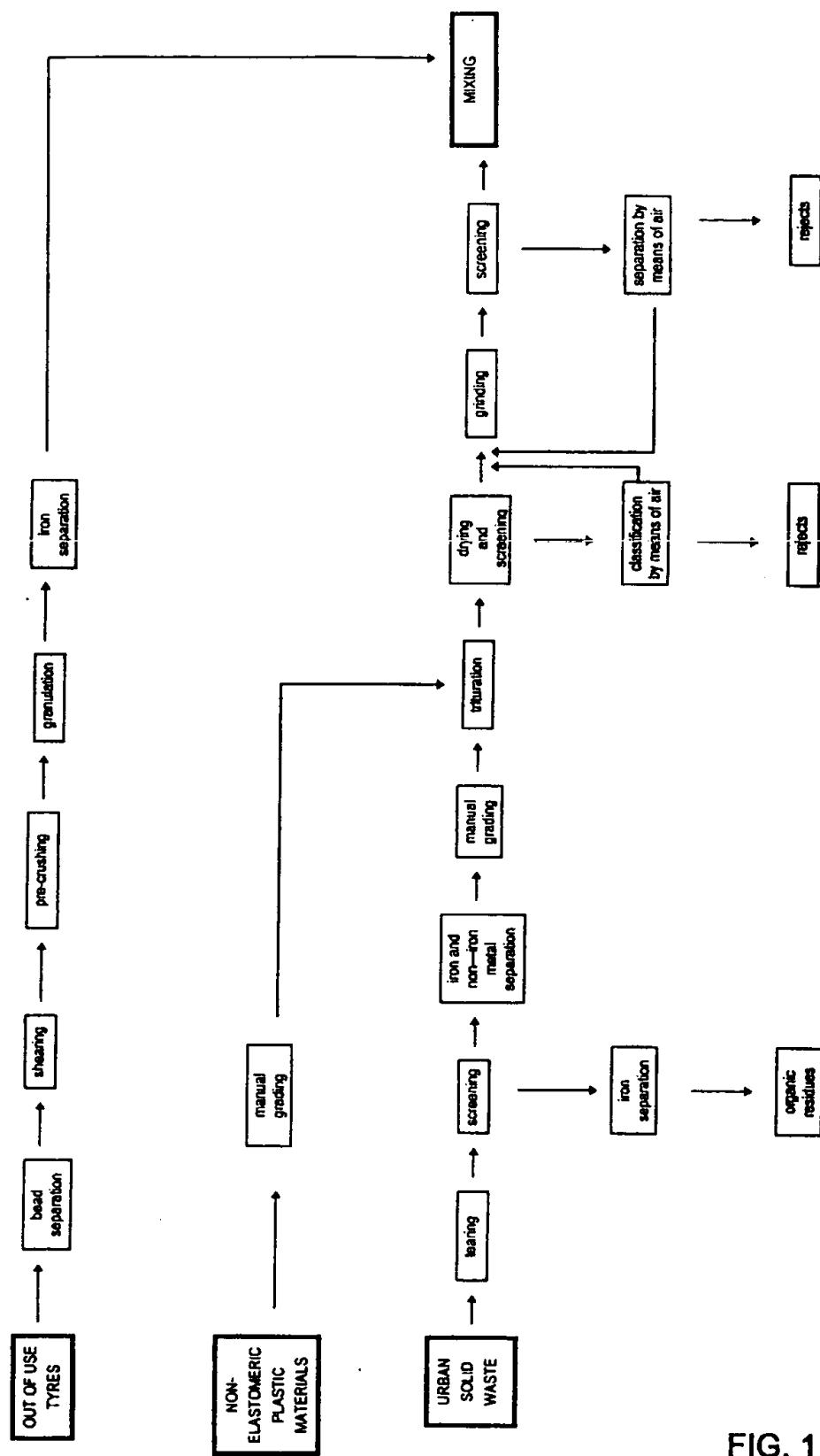


FIG. 1

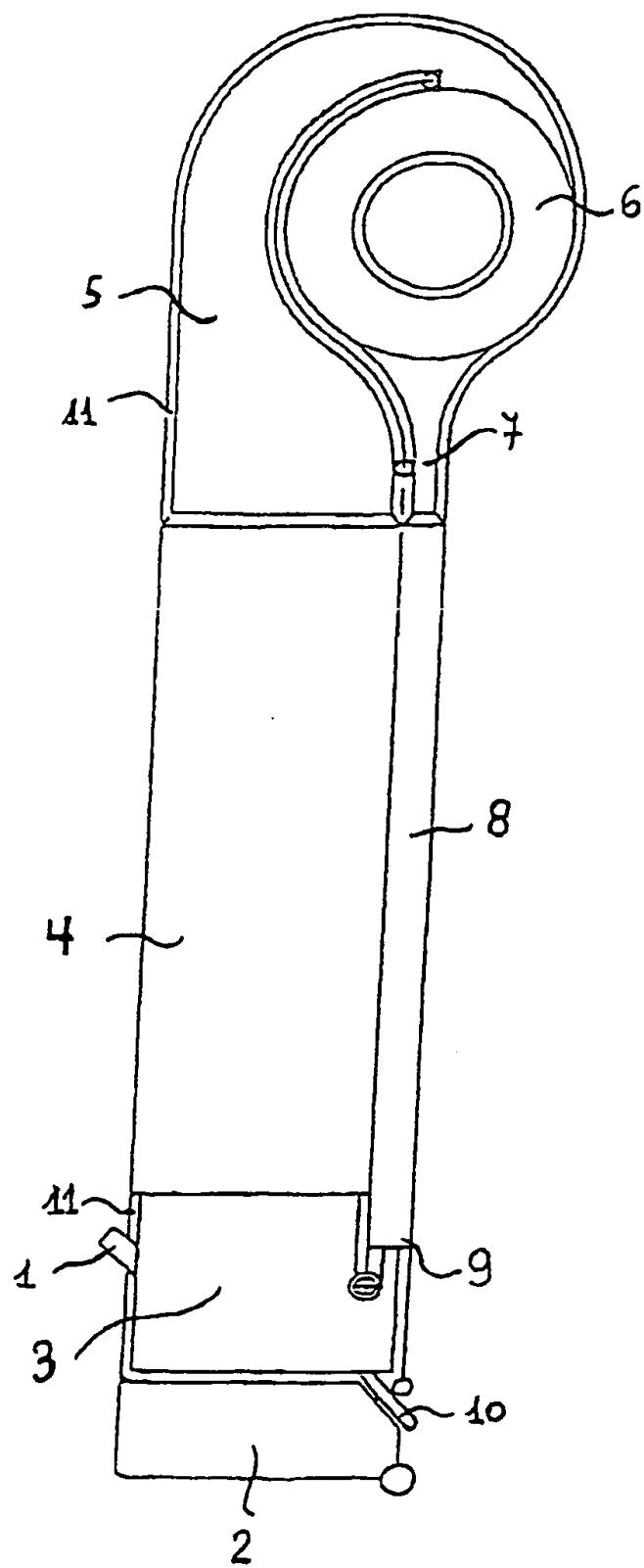


FIG. 2



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	EP 0 191 691 A (OMNIUM TRAITEMENT VALORISA) 20 August 1986	1,2, 16-20, 28-31	C10L5/46 C10L5/48
A	* page 7, column 21-35; claims *	3-15, 21-27	
Y	FR 2 702 488 A (FLAMME JEAN LUC) 16 September 1994	1,2, 16-20, 28-31	
A	* page 4, line 32 - page 6, column 22; claims 1-6; figure 1 *	3-15, 21-27	
A	EP 0 237 689 A (MANNESMANN AG) 23 September 1987 * claims *	---	
A	DE 24 36 267 A (KIRCHGAESSNER ERNST) 12 February 1976 * page 7, line 8-18; claims 1-11; figure *	---	
A	WO 82 02560 A (KOBAYASI TANEYOSI) 5 August 1982	---	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
A	GB 2 237 028 A (STASSINOPoulos ALEXIS) 24 April 1991	-----	C10L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	25 March 1999	Meertens, J	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 98 20 4416

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EOP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

25-03-1999

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0191691	A	20-08-1986	FR	2577235 A	14-08-1986
			AT	34092 T	15-05-1988
			CA	1254545 A	23-05-1989
			DE	3660180 A	16-06-1988
			PT	82013 B	31-10-1991
			US	4692167 A	08-09-1987
FR 2702488	A	16-09-1994	NONE		
EP 0237689	A	23-09-1987	DE	3607082 C	22-10-1987
			AT	49773 T	15-02-1990
DE 2436267	A	12-02-1976	NONE		
WO 8202560	A	05-08-1982	NONE		
GB 2237028	A	24-04-1991	GR	1000341 B	25-06-1992

EPO FORM P0456
For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82